

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Method and System for Automatic Modifiable Messages

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and system for creating and sending automatic communications to be used and modified whenever automated and reasoned communication is to be provided
10 on the basis of requirement or desire.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many businesses require that communication be provided when certain events occur. One such example is the insurance
15 business, where annual renewal notices and offers require to be sent. Another such example lies with the banking business, where communications concerning accounts require to be provided when certain events occur to accounts, such as exceeding overdraft limits. Another example is to be found in Internet trading,
20 where a customer may provide details and requirements to which a response is required. Yet another example is to be found in share, commodities and options trading, where a contract of some kind may be required. Another such example is to be found where a contract is required which has been tailored to individual
25 needs and circumstances.

In other circumstances, it may be required that a plurality of recipients be contacted, for example in an opinion poll, or to receive advertising or any other offer or promotion.
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The present invention seeks to provide a method and means whereby such communication can readily be set up and provided.

One communication recipient may prefer one medium of
35 communication, while another communication recipient may prefer another. The present invention seeks to provide ready means to provide communication on whatever medium the recipient prefers.

The exact nature and style of a communication depends upon which medium is being employed. One medium may require a full and formal approach. Another medium may favour an informal approach.

5 The present invention seeks to provide means whereby the message can automatically be styled and selected to suit each medium.

The required language of a message varies from individual communication recipient to individual communication recipient.

10 In Europe, for example, organisations may be required to provide communication in many different languages. The present invention seeks to provide means whereby the language can readily and automatically be matched to the recipient.

15 The required idiom of a message also varies from individual communication recipient to individual communication recipient. Formal language may be appropriate for some recipients. Informal language may be more appropriate for others. The present invention seeks to provide method and means whereby the idiom of

20 a message can be matched with the appropriate idiom requirements of the individual recipient.

The exact content of a communication can depend upon within which legal jurisdiction a recipient is situated. A contract,

25 acceptable within one territory, may not be acceptable within another. A different set of terms and conditions may be required. One prime example of this situation is to be found in the United States of America, where every State and territory has its own legal code. Another example is to be found within the

30 European Union, where each member state has its own laws and peculiarities. Variation can even occur within a state. The United Kingdom, for example, has separate legal systems in a) England and Wales, b) Scotland and c) Northern Ireland. Added to that, the United Kingdom also has the territories of the Isle of

35 Man and the Channel Islands, which are legally separate and do not even belong to the European Union. Switzerland has all of its separate Cantons. Germany has all of its states and Italy

all of its regions. The list is endless and poses a problem which the present invention seeks to overcome with the minimum of inconvenience.

5 The construction, activation and direction of automated communication messages has been a difficult task, more appropriate, until now, to the Information Technology department of an organisation than to any other. The need for inter-departmental consultation meant that the process was slow, and
10 that the resultant communication process often lacked desirable features. The present invention seeks to provide method and means whereby automated messages can easily, rapidly and comprehensively be created, allowing other more directly involved individuals to take control of the process, and also allowing
15 organisations, too small or specialised to have an Information Technology department, to avail themselves of automated communication.

Automated communication often requires that a standard document
20 needs additions made thereto. One such situation arises where a stock or share trading deal requires to be supported by a contract where certain features must be selected by the trader making the deal. There is a risk of errors or unwanted content creeping in to the completed contract. A similar situation
25 appears where an inexperienced, unqualified or semi-qualified individual is involved with a contract or other document. The present invention seeks to provide a method and means whereby the risk of error and of inclusion of unwanted content is minimised.

30 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To summarise, the present invention seeks to provide a universally applicable method and means of constructing and conducting automated communication on a plurality of media.

35 According to a first aspect, the present invention consists in a method for directing an automatic communication to a recipient, said method including the steps of: storing data, relating to the

- recipient, in a data store; examining the stored data to determine if a communication is to be provided to the recipient; if a communication is to be provided to the recipient, extracting the stored data relating to the recipient from the data store;
- 5 automatically composing an initial communication in response to the stored data; passing the initial communication to be modified to become a final communication; and sending the final communication to the recipient.
- 10 According to a second aspect, the present invention consists in a system for directing an automatic communication to a recipient, said system comprising: a data store for storing data relating to the recipient; examination means, operable to examine the stored data to determine if a communication is to be
- 15 provided to the recipient; data extraction means, operable, if said examination means determined that a communication is to be provided to the recipient, to extract the stored data relating to the recipient from said data store; initial communication composition means, operable to compose an initial communication
- 20 in response to the stored data; modification means, operable to modify the initial communication to become a final communication; and message transmission means, operable to send the final communication to the recipient.
- 25 The various aspects of the invention also provide that passing the initial communication to be modified to become a final communication can be selectable in response to the extracted stored data.
- 30 The various aspects of the invention also provide that modifying the initial communication can comprise changing only a predetermined portion of the initial communication.

The various aspects of the invention also provide that

35 modifying the initial communication can comprise modifying

the initial communication in a manner selected in response to the extracted stored data

The various aspects of the invention also provide that
5 modifying the initial communication can include at least one of: doing nothing to the initial communication; deleting material from the initial communication; adding new material to the initial communication; adding material of predetermined fixed content to the initial
10 communication; adding material of predetermined alterable content to the initial communication; and altering material already provided in the initial communication.

The various aspects of the invention also provide for
15 selecting, in response to the stored data, at least one medium from among a plurality of selectable media for providing the final communication to the individual; and employing the or each of the selected medium to send the final communication.

20 The various aspects of the invention also provide that the plurality of selectable media can include: facsimile transmission; telephonic text messaging; data transmission; Internet Communication; and mailing of printed letters.

25 The various aspects of the invention also provide that storing data relating to the recipient can include accepting data from at least one of: the Internet; a digital data transmission medium; telephonic text messages; telephonic voice messages; printed matter; other data files; and record data files.

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The various aspects of the invention also provide that composing an initial communication in response to the stored data can include composing the initial communication in a selectable one of a plurality of languages, the particular one of the

plurality of languages being selected in response to the extracted stored data relating to the recipient.

The various aspects of the invention also provide that
5 modifying the initial communication can comprise modification in the same language as said initial communication.

The various aspects of the invention also provide that
composing an initial communication in response to the stored data
10 can includes the step of selecting one of a plurality of idioms for the initial communication, the particular idiom being selected in response to the extracted stored data relating to the recipient.

15 The various aspects of the invention also provide that modifying the initial communication can comprise modification in the same idiom as the initial communication.

The various aspects of the invention also provide that
20 composing an initial communication in response to the stored data can include the step of composing the communication in a form suitable for use in a selectable one of a plurality of jurisdictions, the particular one of the plurality of jurisdictions being selected in response to the extracted stored
25 data relating to the recipient.

The various aspects of the invention also provide that
modifying the initial communication can comprise modification
with material suitable for use in the same jurisdiction as the
30 initial communication.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

The invention is further explained, by way of an example, by the
35 following description, read in conjunction with the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic view of a non-restrictive example of the type of environment where the present invention can be applied.

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Figure 2 is a flow chart which shows the process involved in creating a response routine.

Figure 3 is a flow chart showing one example of how the acceptance of fixed text for a criterion, otherwise shown in Figure 2, can be used to provide varied options of fixed text to enhance the flexibility of the automatic response allowed by the present invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart giving an example of just one way in which the acceptance and storage of fixed text, otherwise shown in Figure 3, can be accomplished.

Figure 5 is a flow chart showing how the human compiler completes the task of preparing an automatic response.

Figure 6 is a flow chart showing how the present invention is used to provide an automated response.

Figure 7 is a flow chart showing how an automated response run is conducted, using the present invention.

Figure 8 is a flow chart showing a first stage in the preparation of an automated response.

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Figure 9 is a flow chart which shows, by way of example, the way in which a message is prepared for sending to each of the different media, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a flow chart showing what happens when an automatically prepared document requires to have alterations made

to it under the supervision of an involved human operator who knows the probably complex variations required.

Figure 11 is a flow chart illustrating the behaviour of the
5 modifying console when employed by the processes shown in Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a flow chart showing one way in which the operator of the modifying console may be prompted and assisted to select
10 and insert the chosen item from the content option, otherwise shown in Figure 11.

Figure 13 shows a block diagram of one way in which the present invention can achieve a plain language definition for the
15 criteria.

Figure 14 shows a first screen which is presented to the human response compiler when the compiler is engaged in preparation of a response template.
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Figure 15 shows a second screen presented to the compiler as the compiler prepares an automated response template.

Figure 16 shows a third screen presented to the compiler of the automated response template as the compiler prepares the
25 automated response template.

Figure 17 shows, by way of an example, a fourth screen which would be presented to the compiler during, for example, testing
30 of the response template.

And

Figure 18 shows a fifth screen, showing further material which
35 can be added if a further criterion definition is met.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION

Attention is first drawn to Figure 1 showing a schematic view of the type of environment where the present invention can be applied.

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A data store 10 can receive data from various sources. The data store 10 can receive written data from an Internet server 12 which derives data from Internet client 14 connected to the data store through the Internet 16. The sort of data which may be
10 derived by the data store 10 from the Internet server 12 could be, as a set of non-restrictive examples, biographical or financial data filled in on a form, credit card numbers, birthdays, details of children and relatives, details of nationality, names and addresses, bids at auction, and so on.
15 The data derived from the Internet server 12 will be any data for which some kind of response is required.

The data store 10 can also receive data from a branch server 18 which communicates with remote servers 20 which can be situated
20 in remote locations. An example of such remote servers would be, for example, servers connected with the individual branches of a bank, store or insurance company. Once again, the branch server 18 provides the data store 10 with data to which some kind of response should be generated.

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The data store 10 can also receive data from a telephone server 22 operative to receive text messages from mobile telephones 24 coupled to the telephone server 22 by means of radio mast 26. The telephone server 22 is also coupled to communicate with
30 landline telephones 28. While the telephone server 22 is here described as handling text messages, it is to be appreciated that telephones 24, 28 are becoming progressively more sophisticated and can pass messages in many different forms of code. The present invention encompasses the ability of telephones 24, 28 to
35 pass messages in any of the many forms of code which have become possible and which will become possible. The present invention also encompasses the possibility that automatic computerised

voice decoding can be used to decode voice messages into a form usable by the data store 10.

The data store 10 can also receive data from other data sources
5 30. Other data sources 30 can be, for example, demographic and biographic data concerning individuals, their families and associations. A very good example of such data is to be found in the United Kingdom where copies of telephone directories or voters' registers, complete with addresses, can be purchased.

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The data store 10 can also receive data from written communications 32 or mail 34 which can be entered by an operator at an input console 36. Equally, the operator at the input console 36 can input data to the data store from conversation via
15 a telephone line 38.

The data store 10 is accessed by a processor 40 which supervises a communications package 42. The communications package 42 provides communications, according to the details of the data
20 store 10, for individuals in the mode that the individual prefers. The communications package 42 can send a message to a recipient via the recipient's personal computer 44 connected to the Internet 16' through an Internet server 12'. Equally, the communications package 42 can send a message to a recipient
25 processor 46 via a branch server 18'. Likewise, the communications package 42 can communicate via the telephone server 22' to deliver text or voice messages to a recipient mobile telephone 48 or a recipient landline telephone 50. The message sent from the communications package 42 can be a text
30 message, or can be a voice message encoded by a voice encoder.

The communications package 42 may also send text material to a printer 52 which creates mail 54 to be posted to a message recipient.

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Optionally, in some circumstances, the whole of a message cannot be compiled automatically by the communications package 42 and,

for example where a contract must have terms inserted, must be modified and the correct terms provided before the communications package 42 can release the message for sending to the recipient. This is done by means of one or more modifying consoles 56. The
5 nearly complete message is sent to the modifying console 56 which inserts the necessary terms and sends the message back to the communications package 42 for completion of the transmission process.

10 The arrangement, shown in Figure 1, is applicable to virtually any process where an organisation is required to respond to an approach or an event. The arrangement shown in Figure 1 can automatically process orders received from customers, can send out reminders and renewals for insurance companies, can provide
15 balance sensitive information (such as overdraft warnings) to bank clients, can remind people that they are due for medical treatment, court appearances and a host of other things. The versatility and utility of the invention will become apparent as the preferred embodiment is described with respect to Figure 1
20 and the subsequent drawings.

The documents, created using the preferred embodiment of the invention, for preference use XML (eXtensible Markup Language), which is a widely used system for defining data formats. XML
25 provides a very rich system to define complex documents and data structures such as letters, invoices, molecular data, news feeds, glossaries, inventory descriptions, real estate properties, and so on. As long as a programmer has the XML definition for a collection of data (often called a "schema") then they can create
30 a program to reliably process any data formatted according to those rules. The invention is not limited to using XML, and can use any language, languages, program or programs, scheme or schemes whereby a document can be assembled according to the activities hereinbefore and hereinafter described for the present
35 invention.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention is described in terms of a letter-writing routine used, just for this example, in an insurance renewal situation. However, it is to be appreciated that the preferred embodiment of the invention can also encompass
5 all of the uses and possibilities hereinbefore described.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 2 which shows the process involved in creating a response routine.

10 Figure 2 shows how, simply by way of the example of the preferred embodiment, an individual might make up an automatic routine.

From entry 58 a first operation 60 prompts the compiler to provide a name for the automatic response routine. Thereafter, a
15 second operation 62 has the compiler insert fixed objects to be printed upon the page. Such fixed objects may be images of banners, and other elements of letterhead.

A third operation 64 then has the compiler define and indicate
20 the points of insertion of invariate objects or text. Such invariate objects may be, in this instance, the name and address of the recipient or recipients, the number or numbers of insurance policies, the renewal date and so on. The invariate objects or text can also include pictures of individuals and so
25 on.

Having set up the basic layout of the letter or communication, a fourth operation 66 prompts the compiler to provide a definition of a first criterion for selecting a body of text to be inserted
30 into the letter. The criterion is assembled, as will be explained at a later point, according to a plain language logic statement. The first criterion could be that an insurance policy is due for renewal within the next month.

35 A fifth operation 68, once the first criterion has been defined, accepts the fixed text which is to be inserted into the letter should the first criterion be fulfilled. The fixed text can also

include other printable or representable material such as images, advertising banners and the like.

If a first test 70 detects an indication from the compiler that more criteria are to be accommodated by the response, a sixth operation 72 has the compiler define the next criterion and return control to the fifth operation 68. If the first test detects that no more criteria are to be accommodated, control passes to exit 74.

Figure 2 thus describes how a document can be assembled with different criteria prompting different contents.

Once the automatic response routine has been created, according to Figure 2, it can be stored for later use, or sent else where for use. The automatic response routine also contains within itself means to implement its provisions, including, but not limited to, interface and instruction routines operative to control the various types of equipment shown in Figure 1.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 3 which is a flow chart showing one example of how the fifth operation 68 of Figure 2 can be used to provide varied options of fixed text to enhance the flexibility of the automatic response allowed by the present invention.

From entry 76 a seventh operation 78 has the compiler select a first language in which a response is to be couched. An eighth operation 80 then has the compiler select a first medium by which the response is to be provided. A ninth operation 82 then has the compiler select which idiom is to be used.

By means of the seventh 78, eighth 80 and ninth 82 operations the compiler can select a language, a type of medium which is to bear the message, and a first idiom (either severe, moderate or friendly and so on).

As will be explained later, the compiler can also use the flow chart of Figure 3 to select a one or more jurisdictions, each requiring different text, to which a particular fixed response is to be addressed.

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Once these criteria have been selected, a tenth operation 84 then has the compiler provide the fixed text which is to be used should the particular criterion of Figure 2 be met. The compiler types in, pastes in, or provides the text by any other means.

10 The compiler can also edit the fixed text. The text is only fixed when the response routine is responding to stimuli.

Having accepted the fixed text, a second test 86 prompts the compiler to see if there are any further idioms required for that
15 medium and that language. If not, a third test 88 looks to see if there are any more media which are to be accommodated in that language and for that idiom. If not, a fourth test 90 looks to see if any more languages are to be provided. If no more than one language is to be provided, control passes to exit 92.

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If the second test 86 detects that the compiler requires further idioms to be provided, an eleventh operation 94 prompts the compiler to select the next idiom and passes control back to the tenth operation 84 to accept and store the fixed text in the next
25 selected idiom.

If the third test 88 detects that more media are to be accommodated in that language and for that criterion, control passes from the third test 88 to a twelfth operation 96 which
30 looks for the compiler to select the next medium and then passes control to the ninth operation 82 which looks for the selection of a first idiom for that medium and carries on as before.

If the fourth test 90 detects that more languages are to be used,
35 a thirteenth operation 98 has the compiler select a next language and then passes control to the eighth operation 80 awaiting

selection of the first medium which will be accommodated in the further language.

By the process of Figure 3, a plurality of different fixed
5 messages are made available for use in an automatic response, suitable for use with a plurality of media and in a plurality of languages.

Moving ahead, perhaps, a little, a language can be selected for
10 an automatic response on the basis of a postal code, an idiom on the basis of a geographical area, and a medium on the basis of a data flag held within the data relating to the individual in the data store 10.

15 Attention is next drawn to Figure 4, a flow chart giving an example of just one way in which the tenth operation 84 of Figure 3 can be accomplished.

From entry 100 a fourteenth operation 102 accepts the fixed text
20 characters provided by the compiler. A fifth test 104 looks to see if an item of data is to be inserted into the midst of the fixed text. Such an item of data insertion might be the individual name of the recipient, the insurance policy number (as an example), the date of renewal of the insurance policy and so
25 on.

If the fifth test 104 finds that data is to be inserted, that data being defined by words contained within brackets, control passes to a sixth test 106 which looks to see if the data item
30 has been defined. The compiler is required to define the data item so that it may be retrieved from the data store for insertion. If the data item has not been defined, the sixth test 106 passes control to a fifteenth operation 108 which accepts the definition of the undefined data for insertion from the compiler.
35 Control then passes to a seventh test 110.

Another option is for a data item to be externally defined when required. The data item is re-defined in a "building" stage using a building module, and then re-attached to the response template.

- 5 If the sixth test 106 discovers that the data to be inserted has already been defined, control also passes from the sixth test 106 to the seventh test 110.

The seventh test 110 looks to see if more text is to be provided
10 for inclusion in the fixed text item. If yes, the seventh test 110 passes control back to the fourteenth operation 102. If not, the seventh test 110 passes control to exit 112.

The functioning of Figure 4 shows how a fixed text response item
15 can be assembled including insertion of relevant data to that text.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 5 showing how the compiler completes the task of preparing an automatic response. From
20 entry 114 a sixteenth operation 116 has the compiler prepare a response template. The sixteenth operation 116 is described, in much greater detail, in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Having prepared a prototype response template a seventeenth
25 operation 118 allows the compiler to test the response template against trial data.

If an eighth test 120 finds that the compiler is dissatisfied with the automated response template an eighteenth operation 122
30 allows the compiler to modify the automated response template, passing control back to the seventeenth operation 118 for further testing.

Once the compiler is content that the automated response template
35 is acceptable, the eighteenth operation 120 passes control to an nineteenth operation 124, and stores the prepared response

template as a response routine which can be called up and used at any time. Control then passes to exit 126.

The processes shown in Figure 5 allow the compiler to fine tune
5 the automated response template until it performs as required.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 6, showing a flow chart of how the present invention is used to provide an automated response.

10 From entry 128 a twentieth operation 130 interrogates the data store 10 and selects the first item therein. A ninth test 132 then checks to see if the first item accessed from the data store 10 meets the criterion for inclusion in providing an automated response. If the ninth test 132 detects that the criterion for
15 an automated response is met, a twenty-first operation 134 adds the selected item in the data store to a transaction store ready for processing. The twenty-first operation 134 then passes control to a tenth test 136. If the ninth test 132 detects that the particular selected item from the data store 10 does not meet
20 the criterion, the ninth test 132 also passes control directly to the tenth test 136.

If the tenth test 136 detects that no item is remaining in the data store 10 for testing whether it passes the criterion for
25 automated processing on this occasion, the tenth test 136 passes control to exit 138. If the tenth test 136 detects that there are items remaining to be tested for processing criterion in the data store 10, it passes control to a twenty-second operation 140 which selects the next item from the data store 10 and passes
30 control back to the ninth test 132.

The processes described in Figure 6 show how items from the data store 10 are selectively passed to a transaction store for automated processing.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 7 which shows a flow chart of how an automated response run is conducted, using the present invention

From entry 142 a twenty-third operation 144 selects the first
5 item in the transaction store and passes control to a twenty-fourth operation 146 which processes that item to provide a unique response in an automated fashion for that item.

An eleventh test 148 then looks to see if any item is remaining
10 in the transaction store unprocessed. If not, control passes to exit 150.

If the eleventh test 148 detects that a further item is still in the transaction store unprocessed, control is passed to a twenty-
15 fifth operation 152 which selects the next item from the transaction store and passes control to the twenty-fourth operation 146 for that next item to be processed.

By the process depicted in Figure 7, all of the items in the data
20 store 10 which are due to be the subject of an automated response, on this occasion, are responded to one by one.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 8, showing a flow chart indicating a first stage in the preparation of an automated
25 response.

From entry 154 a twelfth test 156 looks to see if a flag in the data held in the data store 10 indicates that a letter is required in the automated response. If so, a twenty-sixth
30 operation 158 prepares the letter and sends the letter to be printed and posted.

Control then passes to a thirteenth test 160 which looks to see if a facsimile communication is required in the automated
35 response routine. If so, a twenty-seventh operation 162 prepares an appropriate response for sending by facsimile and sends the response to a facsimile sending facility.

Control then passes to a fourteenth test 164 which determines whether or not an email is required in the automated response routine. If so, a twenty-eighth operation 166 prepares a
5 response suitable for transmission by email and sends that response to the email sender or server to be sent to the recipient.

Control then passes to a fifteenth test 168 which checks to see
10 if a text message (short message service message) response is required to be sent to the recipient of the automated response. If so, a twenty-ninth operation 170 prepares a suitable SMS text message and sends the text message to a sending facility to be sent to the recipient.

15 Control then passes to a sixteenth test 172 which checks to see if a voice mail response is to be provided to the recipient. If so, a thirtieth operation 174 prepares a text message suitable for creating a voice mail, and sends that text message to a voice
20 encoder which converts the text for speech. The speech is then sent to a telephone facility for transmission to the recipient.

Control then passes to a seventeenth test 176 which looks to see if a message, suitable for transmission on a Group 3 video
25 telephone is to be provided for the recipient of the automated response. If so, a thirty-first operation 178 assembles a response including text and images, and possibly voice or sound, which is assembled and sent to a Group 3 telephone message transmission facility.

30 Control then passes to an eighteenth test 180 which is here designated as looking to see if any other medium is to be employed to provide communication with the recipient of the automated response. The other media are any media whatsoever
35 that can be automatically employed to communicate with the recipient if so required. The present invention encompasses using any other medium which can be employed. If the eighteenth

test 180 detects that some other medium is required, a thirty-second operation 182 will prepare a suitable response for use with the other medium and send that response for transmission.

5 Control then passes to exit 184.

By the processes illustrated in Figure 8, a response can be prepared for one, some or all of the different media described. The invention encompasses using a smaller set of different media
10 from those shown in Figure 8, and also comprises using a larger set than that shown.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 9 which shows, by way of example, the way in which a message is prepared in Figure 8 in
15 the twenty-sixth operation 158, the twenty-seventh operation 162, the twenty-eighth operation 166, the twenty-ninth operation 170, the thirtieth operation 174, the thirty-first operation 178 and the thirty-second operation 182.

20 From entry 186 a nineteenth test 188 checks to see which language is to be used in the automated response. The language may be indicated by the postal code of the address of the recipient, by the name of the town where the recipient lives, by a flag included in the data held for that recipient in the data store
25 10, or by any other convenient means. If a choice of languages is provided, a thirty-third operation 190 causes the fixed content elements of the automated response to be chosen from the appropriate language set.

30 A twentieth test 192 then checks to see which jurisdiction the recipient of the automated response occupies. Once again, the jurisdiction can be derived from the postal code of the recipient, the name of the town or state of the recipient, or by some flag held in the data in the data store 10 relating to that
35 recipient. If a particular jurisdiction and choice of jurisdiction is indicated, a thirty-fourth operation 194 makes sure that the fixed content responses in the automated response

are selected only from those entries which relate to the chosen jurisdiction.

Control then passes to a twenty-first test 196 which looks to see
5 if any particular idiom is to be used for the automated response.
The idiom may be indicated by the name of the town inhabited by
the recipient, by a flag held in the data in the data store 10,
or by any other means. If a particular choice of idiom is
provided and is to be selected, a thirty-fifth operation 198
10 ensures that the entries made in the response are chosen from the
fixed content entries in the appropriate idiom.

Control then passes to a thirty-seventh operation 204 then
selects the first condition which is to be used to select an
15 appropriate entry in the automated response. Such a first
condition could be, simply by way of example, that an insurance
premium is due to be renewed within the next month. Another such
condition could be that the recipient has failed to renew an
insurance premium in due time. All sorts of different reasons
20 and conditions can be encompassed within the present invention
for selecting a particular one of a plurality of fixed responses.

Control then passes to a thirty-eighth operation 206 which
selects the particular fixed content entry to the automated
25 response which is appropriate for the state of the particular
condition under scrutiny. For example, an individual may have
been turned down for insurance, or accepted for insurance. One
or other appropriate responses will be selected.

30 A twenty-third test 208 then looks to see if any text insertion
conditions remain. If it is not the last condition, a thirty-
ninth operation 210 selects the next condition to be used for
determining the fixed content entry to be inserted into the
response, and passes control back to the thirty-eighth operation
35 206 to select the next entry.

If the twenty-third test 208 detects that the last condition has been processed, a fortieth operation 212 adds such elements as images, banners and fixed data to the automated response and passes control to exit 214.

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The processes described in Figure 9 can be conducted in different orders from that shown, and can include one, some or all of the different variations 188, 192, 196, 200 indicated. The invention also allows for further variations, such as selection of colours, type face, accents for sound messages, and so on, not otherwise shown in Figure 9. The fixed content provided in the fortieth operation 212 can be added at the beginning of the compilation of the automated response, or during the different stages of the compilation of the automated response, other than that shown in Figure 9.

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Attention is next drawn to Figure 10 which is a flow chart showing what happens when an automatically prepared document requires to have alterations made to it under the supervision of an involved human operator who knows the probably complex variations required. Figure 10 shows the operation of one type of alteration means, used to alter the fixed content of a response for transmission.

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From entry 216 a forty-first operation 218 has the main document prepared according to the activities illustrated, by way of example, in Figures 8 and 9. A twenty-fourth test 220 then looks to see if human intervention of add terms is required. If not, a forty-second operation 222 sends the completed document for transmission to the recipient, and passes control to exit 224.

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If the twenty-fourth test 220 detects that further terms require to be added, a forty-third operation 226 sends the document to the modifying console 56 otherwise shown in Figure 1 for the operator to select and add the appropriate terms. When modified, a forty-fourth operation 228 accepts the completed document from the modifying console 56 and passes control to the

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forty-second operation 222 to send the complete document to the recipient.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 11 illustrating the behaviour
5 of the modifying console 56 when employed by the processes shown
in Figure 10.

From entry 230 a forty-fifth operation 232 accepts the incomplete
document from the forty-third operation 226 of Figure 10 and a
10 forty-sixth operation 234 selects the first option, on the semi-
complete document, where the human operator of the modifying
console 56 can select one or none of a plurality of fixed content
inserts. A forty-seventh operation 236 then allows the human
operator of the modifying console 56 to select one, none or some
15 of the particular fixed content insert provided for that purpose.
The fixed content textural inserts are provided by the processor
40 and cannot be changed by the human operator of the modifying
console 56, merely inserted.

20 In another alternative, the human operator can also add new
content, or, if pre-defined conditions allow, can amend selected
content.

A twenty-fifth test 238 then looks to see if any more options
25 exist in the semi-complete document for the operator of the
modifying console 56 to select none, one or some of the fixed
value content elements for that particular option. If so, a
forty-eighth operation 240 selects the text content option
location and passes control back to the forty-seventh operation
30 236 for the fixed content element to be selected and inserted (or
not) for that option.

If the twenty-fifth test 238 detects that no further content
options exist, a forty-ninth operation sends the now complete
35 document back to the forty-fourth operation 228 of Figure 10 for
transmission to the recipient, and passes control to exit 244.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 12 which is a flow chart showing one way in which the operator of the modifying console 56 may be prompted and assisted to perform the forty-seventh operation 236 otherwise shown in Figure 11.

5

From entry 246 a fiftieth operation 248 has the modifying console 56 bring up and show to the operator the first selectable fixed content item appropriate to the content option being addressed. A twenty-sixth test 250 then looks to see whether the operator of the modifying console 56 selects that particular item. If so, a fifty-first operation 252 inserts the selected fixed content item into the document. The fifty-first operation 252 passes control to a twenty-seventh test 254 which looks to see if there are more selectable items for insertion in response to the particular content option being addressed. The twenty-sixth test 250, if the particular item being displayed is not selected, also passes control to the twenty-seventh test 254.

If the twenty-seventh test 254 detects that there are further fixed content items appropriate for selection for the particular content option being addressed, a fifty-second operation 256 brings up the next selectable fixed content item for the particular option being addressed and causes the modifying console 56 to display that item. The fifty-second operation 256 then passes control to the twenty-sixth test 250 to see if the operator of the modifying console 56 wishes to select that fixed content item for inclusion in the document.

If the twenty-seventh test 254 detects that there are no more selectable items, control passes to exit 258.

The different selectable fixed content items, described in relation to Figure 12 as being displayed one by one, can, as an alternative, be displayed together and be selected. Likewise, the fixed content options for all of the different content options can be displayed together and also selected.

The operations shown in all of Figures 2-12 have been shown and described as occurring in a particular order. The present invention allows that the operations can be performed in other orders than those shown, and can be displayed and selected,
5 processed or added to by an operator using a graphic user interface.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 13 showing a block diagram of one way in which the present invention can achieve a plain
10 language means for defining the conditions which are used, for example, in the thirty-seventh operation 204 and the thirty-eighth operation 206 to define how and when a certain fixed content entry will be selected for inclusion in the automatic response. Figure 13 shows one type of conversion means.

15 In the fourth operation 66 and the sixth operation 72 otherwise shown in Figure 2, the compiler of the automated response template defines a criterion. Figure 13 shows one way in which the criterion can be defined in plain language.

20 The compiler of the automated response template loads a boolean or otherwise coded language statement into a criterion register 260 which creates and provides a plain language criterion definition, by means of syntactic interpretation and word
25 selection and addition logic, for display to the human user, and also provides the basic definition to linguistic interpretation logic 262 which can take the form of either hard wired logic or an interpretational computer program. The linguistic interpretation logic analyses the basic criterion definition and
30 provides individual state indicating output 264 to memory scanning logic 266 which scans the output of the transactional memory 268 where data from the data store 10 was placed in the twenty-first operation 134 and from which individual data records are extracted during automatic response. The memory scanning
35 logic provides affirmative output 270 whenever a criterion is met and the affirmative outputs 270 are employed to select the

appropriate fixed content entry in the formulation of the automatic response.

As just one example of how a criterion definition can be made,
5 the compiler uses a graphical point and click method to create basic criterion definitions. These basic criterion definitions are then stored in JAVA (TM) or other appropriate computer format. When the basic criterion definitions are re-displayed to the compiler, they are enhanced as plain text and shown in a
10 plain text manner.

Figure 13 shows just one method and one layout which can be used to achieve the creation, turning into plain language, analysis and application of criterion definitions. The present invention
15 encompasses any other method whereby basic and plain language definitions of a criterion can be interpreted and used to select the activation of a response determined by the definition of the criterion.

20 Attention is next drawn to Figure 14 which shows a first screen 272 presented to the compiler when the compiler is engaged in the sixteenth operation 116 shown in Figure 5 where a response template is being prepared.

25 The first screen 272 commences by defining different terms used in the construction of an automated response. A first term 274 defines a business object. A business object is earlier described with regard to the fifth test 104, the sixth test 106 and the fifteenth operation 108 in Figure 4. A business object
30 is the definition of the data which is to be inserted into a fixed response element for inclusion in the automated response.

A second term 276 defines a channel. A channel is any one of the many possible means of communication shown as items 12', 18',
35 22', 52 in Figure 1 and otherwise referred to with regard to the eighth operation 80 and twelfth operation 96 in Figure 3 and as the twelfth 156 to eighteenth 180 tests in Figure 8.

A third term 278 defines a layout template. A layout template defines one or more place holders for content for a specific medium. For example, a "print" layout template can have a
5 placeholder for a logo and address in the top right hand corner of the sheet and another placeholder for the body of the text. As another example, an "Internet" layout template can comprise might have only one placeholder, that being for the body of the text, because the logo appears as part of the web page. A layout
10 template can also comprise static objects or static text.

Contrast the Layout template 278 with the automated response template is described in preparation in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5. An automated response template is
15 described in use in the twenty-fourth operation 146 in Figure 7 and thereafter in Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11 and Figure 12.

A fourth term 280 defines a styleset. A styleset is the
20 collection of available options and insertions which can be used in a template. Elements of a styleset are earlier referred to with regard to the second operation 62 of Figure 2 where fixed objects including letterheads and so on are selected, with regard to the third operation 64 of Figure 2 where invariate objects or
25 text can be inserted, with regard to the ninth operation 82 and the eleventh operation 94 of Figure 3 where different idioms are usable in the automated response template, and with regard to the twenty-first test 196 and the thirty-fifth operation 198 of Figure 9.

30

Attention is next drawn to Figure 15 showing a second screen 282 presented to the compiler as the compiler prepares an automated response template.

35 The second screen 282 comprises a left hand column 284 providing a list of available channels 12', 18', 22', 52 which can be selected in use in the automated response template being

prepared. The second screen 282 also provides a right hand column 286 which lists the different channels 12', 18', 22', 52 which the compiler has selected to be used with the automated response template being prepared. The compiler selects an item
5 from the left hand column 284 and transfers it to the right hand column 286 if it is to be used. If an item has erroneously been transferred to the right hand column 286, it can be transferred back to the left hand column 284.

10 Attention is next drawn to Figure 16 showing a third screen 288 presented to the compiler of the automated response template as the compiler prepares the automated response template.

The third screen 288 presents, to the compiler, a right hand
15 response column 290 and a left hand response column 292.

The right hand response column 290 comprises a content assembly table 294 and the left hand response column 292 contains an exploded detail table 296 showing the fine structure of the
20 elements otherwise disposed in the content assembly table 294.

A first example of an entry in the content assembly table 294 is the "about and correspondence date" entry 298 which is mirrored in the exploded detail table 296 as the exploded "about and
25 correspondence date" entry 300 which contain a fixed element text item 302 which can be amended by the compiler. The fixed text entry is hereinbefore referred to with regard to the fifth operation 68 of Figure 2 and the fourteenth operation 102 of Figure 4.

30 Together with the fixed text entry 302, there is also provided a data insertion definition 304 where an item of data for insertion as described with reference to the fifth test 104 and the fifteenth operation 108 of Figure 4 is defined by the words
35 enclosed in the bracket and, when the automated response is run, is collected from the data memory 10 via the transaction member 268 to be inserted in the document or response.

In the right hand response column 290 a "customer address" entry appears correspondingly in the left hand response column 292 as an exploded "customer address" entry 308 which comprises further data insertion definitions 304', this time including detail of the preferred salutation and the address lines for that particular automated response recipient.

In the example given, in the right hand response column 290 is a criterion definition 310 referring, in this instance, to "if the client's loan application is approved". The criterion definition relates to the inclusion of criteria referred to with regard to the fourth operation 66, the fifth operation 68, the first test 70 and the sixth operation 72.

Further down on the right hand response column 290 there is an "otherwise" 312 criterion, linked to the criterion definition 310 which defines what is to be done if the criterion definition 310 is not met.

Returning to the left hand response column 292, we are able to see the exploded "otherwise" criterion response text 314.

The right hand response column 290 has the content assembly table 294 organised in a tree structure, readily understood within the usage of computers. The right hand response column 292 has the items in the left hand response column 290 displayed in exploded form and readily accessible to the compiler.

Attention is next drawn to Figure 17 which shows, by way of an example, a fourth screen 316 which would be presented to the compiler during, for example, testing of the response template according to the seventeenth operation 118 of Figure 5.

Testing of a response template is achieved by activating the compiled response template, and providing various different data to the response template to see how the response template reacts.

If the response template provides an unacceptable response in any instance, the complier can return to the third screen 288 to modify the specification of the automated response. The re-specified automated response can then be re-tested.

5

All of the elements of Figure 16 have been incorporated into a response letter 318 in this instance offering a loan that has been applied for under the circumstance that the criterion definition 310 has been met. Attention is next drawn to Figure
10 18 which shows further material which is added if a further criterion definition 320 is met.

The criterion definitions 310, 314, 320 can also include statements concerning idioms, language and so on.

15

Reference is made to our copending applications titled:
"Automatic Communication Method and System" and "Automatic
Response Interface"
filed on even date herewith, the disclosures of which are
20 incorporated herein by reference.